THE RED SPECTRE.

ANARCHY IN EUROPE.

NATURE AND ORIGIN OF THE WAR AGAINST SOCIETY-METHODS AND

LOCATION AND NUMBER OF THE REVOLUTION-ARY PLOTTERS-LONDON AND NEW-YORK THE CHIEF CENTRES OF THEIR

PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY.

Paris, November 18. Only this week, after the murderous bombthrowing by Anarchists in the Barcelona theatre, has the police court of Laon passed sentence on the manager of the "Pere Peinard," leading French journal of the Anarchists. His offence was committed as long ago as last May. It consisted in systematic instigation of the poverty-stricken to the murder and pillage of the well-to-do, in constant insults against the civil magistrates, in the preaching of insubordination and desertion to the soldiers of the army. When asked if he had anything to say, he answered, rather too proudly for the six months' imprisonment which has been inflicted

"I am one that wages war against society. I do not expect society to show me any more mercy than I would show to society."

Meanwhile the French lack of law had allowed his paper to defend ignobly the crime of Barcelona; and Leauthier, another gentle Rayachol, has assassinated the Servian Minister in full Paris for being a chic bourgeois. We are living, indeed, upon an under-world that only waits the occasion to upset all social order. When some great disaster occurs, the police authorities awaken to the danger, and an excited press and people demand exemplary measures of repression. Unfortunately, the danger does not cease with the excitement. It is important that the public should be supplied with some definite information concerning the nature of the Anarchist agitation, its theory and its practice, its rise and spread in the world its connection with revolutionary Socialism, the character of those who take part in it-whether fanatics or simple criminals-and what society has to expect from it in the future. Before we blown to atoms let us at least have the satisfaction of knowing how and why we are to be subjected to the operation

ANARCHY AS A THEORY

The central idea of "anarchy," taken as a theory, is that present society is a mistake, that men may work together if they choose, but they ought never to have organized themselves in such a way as to give authority over individuals to the community at large. Government by the people is as distasteful to the Anarchist as a government by one absolute despot He professes to be willing to receive influence from man to man, from relatives, friends, neighbors, but he will have nothing to do with a society wherein some kind of submission is due from the individual to public authority. Rather, he will make war on it as best he can, even to the throwing of bombs to hasten its destruction. This is so essentially the turningpoint of the anarchist theory that it has seriously cramped and limited the growth of the revolutionary party of anarchy. Bakunin, the Russian Nihilist, a man of education and ability, was the real prophet of the idea. He imed on his followers opposition to public authority of any kind, even to that of a gress or secret society among themselves. From Switzerland, where he had taken refuge, he directed their reunions. The first was at Sonvillier, in November, 1871, and resulted in the founding of the Federation Jurassienne. September of the following year he convoked an international congress at Saint-Imier, for the express purpose of combating the Internationale of Karl Marx, which met at The Hague Declaration was then made that "the majority minority," and "political power is to be destroyed, even though it be revolutionary."

tively against authority than positively for understood at present. In sum, this congress Anarchy, there were already represented Italian | was a failure. ion; it is to be the result of economic action,

present society from within. THE SCHOOLS OF BARUNIN AND MARX.

But not all those who listened to Bakunin as against Karl Marx were ready to adopt his fullblown gospel. The French and Americans, when the Internationale finally dissolved, for the most part fell back into the old Collectivism, in which the State-that is, the people as organized-is to own everything and rule every one. Anarchy, on the contrary, would have no State at all; but every one should own the world and rule himself, in as much good fellowship as might be with all others of his race. This idea, which now took its proper name of Anarchy, rapidly developed itself. This again was chiefly due to the influence of Russian Nihilists, aided by men like the Italian Malatesta, whom race and circumstance made fit workers of an underground revolution. A double tendency soon declared itself in the movement.

First, the Russian "mir"-the primitive village community lost amid boundless steppes and sufficient to itself-was made a kind of model of what human society under Anarchy was to be like. It was necessary to give some such show of reasonableness to the proposed revolution. It had to have some practicable end in view; the means for attaining it would come

This was taking up the cry of Fourier-"Civllization-that is the enemy!" Pierre Leroux had also attributed to the present organization of civilized society all the inequality of life and class divisions which weigh so heavily on the discontented poor. By itself the idea is not ingerous to life or limb. It has always been a commonplace among social reformers. In America men like Horace Greeley and Orestes Brownson tasted Fourierism without finding it polson; and a brilliant array of talent tried for several years to realize some of its principles under the direction of George Ripley, at Brook Farm. Hawthorne was one of the band, and he has partly told the story in his "Blithedale mance." Father Hecker and George William Curtis were others; perhaps Mr. Charles A. Dana, the Editor of "The New-York Sun," whom his worst political enemy would never have accused of Anarchy, is the only male member of the community now alive. These all had some idea of regenerating society by bringing it back to a simpler organization. But they dreamed of no more violent means than persuasion and example. These, also, it must acknowledged, were the means first adopted by real Anarchy when it came into the world

ries does not admit even of the organization and authority of a secret socity, it has had to find some better way. The sincere Anarchist-for there are such-has taken to acting much as did the early Christians. In season and out of season, in his private intercourse with friends, with fellow-workmen and with fellow-idlers, he strives to inoculate others with the idea of the one thing needful. They exet in toll and trouble; it is because men are divided against each other-capitalists, bourgeois, property-holders, warm and well-fed, on the one side, workingmen and the proletariat, poor and hungry, on the other. This division to classes is the result of the present organon of society. Therefore, let there be no State authority, which keeps society or- | tion than to tell whence and how they came

poor. "Property is robbery," said Proudhon, the Socialist. "Yes," adds the Anarchist, "and you will never be rid of it unless you first rid yourself of government of every kind."

METHODS OF THE PROPAGANDA.

The new converts must each set to work proselytizing. There is no fast-bound association with which the odious existing State might in-Anarchists form only groups. As men are obliged to have some order, however, in their operations, it has been commonly agreed that each of the "companions"-the name they have adopted for themselves-shall bring in at least seven new recruits to the cause, each of which again, in his turn, will do the same. This is the origin of the famous Groups of Eight by which Anarchy, without any authoritative head or organization, spins itself out indefinitely like an endless spider's web over all the manucturing centres of Europe and America.

The writings of Prince Krapotkin, a gentleman by birth and a man of scientific attainments and carnest mind, contain details of the greatest interest concerning all this first aspect of the social revolution as carried on in the name of Anarchy. The latest practice of its followers may go beyond the bounds of his own scientific anarchy. But his paper, "Die Autonomie," published at London in German, is an authority among all Anarchists who trouble themselves with a theory to defend their practice. So is "La Révolte," printed in Paris, with a regular edition of 5,000 copies, under the inspiration of Professor Elisee Reclus, the great-

In fact, a second direction has gradually been given to the movement. I cannot say under whose guiding hand. Probably it was inevita-Almost certainly it has come from Russian Nihilists again, but it has become general through the influence of revolutionary Social-Where Socialism preaches to workingmen their right of using violence, if need be, to overthrow the reign of capital, Anarchy takes the same right for the individual poor man against any one who is rich or even well-to-do. As early as 1881 the International Socialist revolutionary party, which was holding a Congress in London to reconstitute the Internationale, declared the necessity of adding deeds to words in the propagation of the cause. There was no doubt as to what these deeds were likely to be. Nihilist attempts were already in the air; and extreme Irish agitators, on the other side of the world, had long since declared they would carry on their war against England by terrorizing the general public with dynamite

In September of the same year a definitely Anarchist congress was held in Barcelona; it ingmen. In Geneva, in the following year, fifty companions-French, Swiss and Italians-met together and issued a manifesto, which, howfind themselves well off in the present state of In 1885 the Spanish Federation held an International Congress in Barcelona; this led to rounion on the ground of its overmuch organion some kind of a convention being held during the Paris Exposition. The French Anarchists, headed by their newspaper, "La Revolte," yielded to this, though with difficulty. If it were to have the slightest authority it would be inconsistent with simon-pure Anarchy. At last it was held, with a fair representation of companions from Spain, Germany, Italy and France. The questions brought forward for discussion were full of meaning. They concerned the right of theft to counteract the right of property, guaranteed by the present constitution of society, and the manner of carrying on the revolutionary war against society. of a congress cannot impose its will on the editor of one of the Anarchist papers of Barcelona, Torrida, of the "Productor," on the first of these questions warned the companions of In these congresses, which were rather nega- the absolute necessity of honesty as the word is

Meanwhile the Anarchists continued appearing of the Internationale. All these united in dif- | pleasure of the disciples of Karl Marx. In 1881 fering from other revolutionary Socialists (In- | they had been expelled from the National Conternationalists) on this one point-the social gress of the Labor party. During the Exposirevolution is not to come through political ac- tion of 1889 M. Jules Guesde, who is now a Deputy and poses as leader of the Collectivists in that is, by the exertion of individuals upsetting | the French Parliament, secured their expulsion once more from the International Congress of Socialists, in spite of the protests of the English, Dutch and Italian delegates. In 1891 similar action was taken at Brussels, and again this year at Zurich. On the latter occasion, the expelled members at once met in an impromptu congress of their own, which was shared in by Socialist delegates from England, Austria and Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Hol-

> RELATIONS OF ANARCHY TO SOCIALISM. All this shows that the extreme wing of Socialism still has certain family ties with Anarchy. General Cluseret has just been citing his connection with Mr. Carl Schurz during the American war to prove that authoritative Socialism is at present nothing more than a piece of arbitrary German work. On the other hand, that stirring Holland paster, Domela Nieuwenhuis, is so strong in his anti-parliamentarism that more than once he has fraternized with the Anarchists in their struggles, and a week since he presided at a meeting in commemoration of the Chicago martyrs. It is the old quarrel of Karl Marx and Bakunin always going on among the Socialists themselves.

> The Anarchist leaders-those who devote themselves to the cause and not to plunder and bomb-throwing-have not been slow to take advantage of this division among the Socialists. In 1891 the Italian Federation of the "Anarchist Revolutionary Socialist party" was formed at the Congress of Capo Lago. It recognized the autonomy of the separate groups and their methods of combined action. It decided that its members should act as citizens, that is, should vote only when the cause could be helped forward; and they were to join in the general strikes of the 1st of May. It does not appear that the European press has fully understood the sudden progress made by Anarchist sentiments in every part of Italy since this congress. A single sign may be taken from the actual situation in Sicily, with its Fasci di Lavoratori, where, almost alone in all Europe, Anarchy. The principal reason why the Anarchist journals of Barcelona-one of which is seriously implicated in the late bomb-throwinginsisted that the Anarchist convention during the Chicago Fair should be made international was precisely to bridge over the scant distance

Here in Paris the "Petite Republique Francaise," formerly the paper of M. Goblet and now the organ of the Radical Socialist party, openly maintains that the disaster of Barcelona was the fault of society-of the state of war which is but natural between hungry bombthrowers and well fed theatre-goers. Socialists of the large manufacturing suburb of Saint-Ouen, where they have long controlled the Municipal Council, go to still greater lengths. For them, it would almost seem from their last week's speeches, the Anarchists of Barcelona are heroes of humanity on the point of becoming

To the un-Christian desire Of Christian people to skin them. To estimate the real strength of professed Anarchists in the world is a more difficult ques-

into the world. The Barcelona authorities, for example, have long and numerous names on their lists for supervision, including that of the Italian supposed to have been chiefly concerned in the latest wholesale massacre of innocent people. Pallas, who failed in killing General Martinez Campos a month before, was not on their lists. A Barcelona correspondent, who has for several months been making observations of the Anarchist centres of that city-cafes, reading-clubs, private resorts-reckons the "men of action" at 200, and gives 6,000 as the total number in city and environs. Warning was given in August that trouble was brewing, and three days before the attempt of Pallas the lice raided one of the principal centres. Maps and reports were found from all parts, among the rest being a letter from a companion in Chicago who signed himself "Menier." Yet the police have been unable to prevent one of the bloodiest feats of Anarchy. In Valencia, Cadiz, Jerez and Malage it has required all the force of the authorities, civil and military, to keep the Anarchist element in order ever since the warfare on society was begun.

A French authority has calculated the adherents of Anarchy, as a revolutionary party throughout the world, at 30,000, bound together by 150 newspaper organs, most of which are insignificant enough, and by a constant interchange of private correspondence, which is full of meaning, for, by this means, the acting heads of the movement communicate to the rank and file everything of moment, from designating the city or special institution which is ripe for their plots and attacks all the way to recipes for making dynamite and bombs. In general, it is safe to say that London, with the legal shelter it affords to all political refugees, is the chief present centre of theoretical Anarchy. New-York comes second on the list, with twenty-two Anarchist sheets. Anarchy in practice has its leading adepts in Paris, Barcelona and Chicago. At least this is the Anarchists' own account of themselves. The presence of Italian Ararchists in Spain, France, and even in South America, and the peculiarly hidden and destructive character of the movement in later years throughout the world would lead one to believe that Rome is not the least dangerous centre of these militant Anarchists.

France, and notably in Paris, it would idle to calculate the uncertain spread of groups. But it would be foolish to underrate the spirit which they manage to breathe into a large portion of the lowest class of laborers, and that still larger and lower class of those who will not labor at all. The morally low, of course, are meant, for in France, at least, there there are few Anarchists who are mere theorists or fanatics, and nothing more. Many are old criminals, who have adopted their the ory to defend their practice. Ravachol and was limited to the Federation of Spanish Work- his friends to this day openly declare that a sufficient reason for him to kill the hermit for whose murder he was executed was that the hermit had money and he had none, ever, made no definite threats against those who | Barcelona the hungry may be excused for killthe publication of various Anarchist organs, take in some sounding theory and does not which make known to the companions the state | make them able to see the impossibility of reof the "workingmen's movement in the two alizing it in practice. With this must be joined the cruelty which has grown apace with misery ever since religion has been taken away from zation-"through fear of parliamentarism." In the poorer classes. Perhaps the philosopher 1889 the Spaniards again came forward to insist would join the spread of unbridled sexual license with this starting up of the more cruel instincts of the bete humaine. "

SOME GENTLE CUTTURGATS

is only fair, however, to acknowledge that Anarchy does not necessarily mean criminal violence, though it seems nowhere willing to limit itself to that constitutional action which alone common men consider to be right and It is impossible to believe that men like Prince Krapotkin or Professor Reclus would connive for a moment at such exploits as the they filter down into the lower strata of diswho ought to know better have been so long playing at Anarchy that the ignorant and, worse still, the half-learned, may almost be excused for believing that some beneficial change can ered to hear Ibsen's "Enemy of Society" amused itself with crying, "Vive l'Anarchie" Up the time of his imprisonment for incitement to murder and for insuit to the army, Zo d'Axa edited an Anarchist journal, thoroughly Parisian in its tone, and filled with the contributions, prose and poetry, of the lights of the

But it is the "Perc Peinard," written in workman's slang, that sells its 15,000 copies to the laboring population of Belleville. Even here Ibels, an independent but powerful painter of And never give her back a word of love! standing, has given the aid of his illustrations. The editor is a former clerk of one of the great

Paris shops. A dozen years ago he founded

The child of our enchantment is born dumb! the Syndicate or Trade-Union of Commercial Employes, along with the present Socialist Deputy Toussaint, who has just been preaching to From the Chicago Times.

tante bourgeois and a woman of high talent. who is succeeding to the place of Mme. Adam in French politics—pleads the cause of the Barcelona Anarchists in the "Echo de Paris" of November 17. She speaks of the stupor made up of uneasiness, fright, wrath, that has invaded the world "in which people eat." "That world, when it sees the Anarchist thunderbolts falling, has in its eyes the look which the men of the ancient civilization must have had when they saw the barbarians coming in hordes, uncouth and frenzied, rushing on to the assault of the old Europe." This lady, who knows whereof she speaks (she has served soup at the Anarchist conferences), amid much sentiment which is not all hysterical, puts a few questions which those who love society as it is cannot afford to neglect, in view of the future.

First, the explosion of Barcelona, the attempted assassination in Paris, are but "incidents of war, episodes in a strife without mercy." It is worse than idle to protest against such words. "Is it not better to face the situation firmly? Is it not even a duty, for every person of good faith and good-will, to examine French politics-pleads the cause of the Barce-

peasants have united with workingmen in a dents of war, episodes in a strife without revolutionary agitation that has all the airs of | mercy." It is worse than idle to protest against tion firmly? Is it not even a duty, for every tion firmly? Is it not even a duty, for every person of good faith and good-will, to examine the evil and seek a remedy for it? . . . Utopia! cry the politicians. But why? . . . Do you not know that every beast driven to bay becomes ferocious? . . You will exercise repression by means of terror. The terror of what? Of death? Vulgar assassins nowadays laugh at it. . . And then, a man who has caused death usually holds his own life cheaply. Here facts speak. In all the States of Europe the suppression of Anarchists during late years has not found one who asked for grace or died. the suppression of Anarchists during late years has not found one who asked for grace or died as a coward. Philosophically, I do not believe that any intimidation can be brought to bear on them. Will you appeal to their pity? They can have none. The letter of Leauthier (published in Thursday's "Figaro") explains this well. This youth, whom all that knew him assert to be of gentle nature—ts Ravachol was also—sets forth his theory of massacre with a calmness and lucidity to make the least clear-sighted reflect. You will cut off his head! with a calmness and jucidity to make the least clear-sighted reflect. You will cut off his head! Very well, do so. And after? Will you have succeeded in putting under lock and key all the knives and all the dynamite in the universe? Will you have guillotined or strangled forever the spirit of revolt? . . . The history of the last ten years is there to say you no. Companion takes the place of companion. Ravachol is not sooner judged than Very is blown into the air; then it is the turn of Pallas, and then of Leauthier."

One may venture to interrupt the lady's eloof Leauthier."
One may venture to interrupt the lady's eloquence, which has been already severely con-

densed, by another reason why violent repression on the part of the State cannot be relied on to cure finally the violent aggressions of Anarchy. It is that such repression is almost sure to be spasmodic in our present popular good temper; its rigors are relaxed as the excitement dies away. But Anarchy lives on, breaking out where least expected.

Mme. Severine properly insists on another fact which has to be taken into serious account. "There is no question here of those conspiracies or associations from which all danger is at an end as soon as the police is in possession of the plot and of the plotters. Here the danger is permanent, because these Anarchists act one by one, often having their own idea as their only leader and confident and accomplice. It is impossible for you to gather up, in one gigantic raid, all the Anarchists of the two worlds."

ne. Severine here forgets another fact Mme. Severine here forgets another fact of human nature which still further strengthens her position. It is the epidemic nature of violent and exaggerated ideas, which appeal to the diseased sentimentality of minds already unbalanced. In the last two weeks, after Barcelona we have had Paris, after Paris, Marseilles, and, doubtless, other places yet to be heard from as the scenes of new violence. Without respecting greatly the "hygiene" which Mme. Severine and intellectual Anarchists generally demand as a cure for this latest and not least of social evils, one may be allowed to suggest respectfully certain necessary steps which political action must take if worse disaster yet is not to befall our civilization.

WHAT THE REMEDY MUST BE.

WHAT THE REMEDY MUST BE.

First, the epidemic of diseased ideas, that is, of ideas which directly attack all our social rights, must be stayed at any cost. Society has right to protect its own existence, and the liberty of speech and of the press cannot extend so far as to excuse incitement to murder and pillage. In other words, London-and, in its measure, New-York-must cease to be the refuge of agitators whose breath of life it is to preach and publish the use of unlawful means or gaining their ends. And, with all this, it nust be remembered that dangerous cranks themselves are but the natural outcome of this unrepressed spread of ideas of violence. Every truly scientific thinker, from Herbert Spencer

to Dr. Lombrozo, will agree on this point. Second, the question more pressing than all others in truly practical politics is how to seure to the working classes comfortable and inlependent homes. No one hears of a man carrying his own front door key in his pocket who has turned Anarchist. Ravachol loved the children-of other people.

Third the poor must not be educated into a raving after luxury and ease and meanwhile be shut out from the teachings of conscience and duty and from the consolation of religious and duty and from the consolation of religious hope. Yet the political revolutions of France and Italy have long tended to this end.

In the last unfinished volume of Taine, which appeared only yesterday, one rejoices to see that the dead philosopher, bringing his enormous studies of our present society to a conclusion, centres all its healthy development in the one universal association which even the Anarchist will not repudiate. It is the Family, and, as we of the English speech would say, the Home.

BORN DUMB.

Norman Gale in The London Spectator.

Divinely suits the policy of God?

The lambs that play too long at hide-and-seck Have tengues that ask for mothers; these, I know, Learn lovely meanings when the children speak. The mother comes from far across the field And calls assurance to her analous child, As I had answered had my lamb appealed!

So with unleathered blackcape; so with things Whose tones are pitched too low for mortal ears; They plead, and Nature sends them breast and

But I shall never hear that storied speech Trat lovely language whose expression is Defiance of all rules that man may teach; Nor hear against my heart a son's content When for his mouth the willing milk is kind, And for his lips my fountain is well spent. Of words his wit prepared to plague thy lips, Ready to kiss that ros bud impotence. Try mouth, and garner all thy precious slips. "Mother," he used to say, "when I am worn In days to come with writing, you shall bring This bud of April on your shouller borne, "And he shall chatter to my chain, or tear My latest lyric, or shall cry to touch The raining splendors of your ravished hair, "Until he dwindle and his eyes graw dim, Ai'd we can worship him before the fire. And kiss each other many chanks for him "We will undress him in your crading lap, And sty upon his toauty, praying God To bless his life with fruit of tender hap; Then I will have him to my heart awhile" O baby, baby, baby, try to speak!)
'And watch the fading of his sleepy smile

"Till dimples cannot follow kisses pressed Upon the pouting slumber of his mouth, And I restore his beauty to thy breast." O husband, husband, and the child is dumb! The himboutupeaks him and the day-old thrush-How shall I break this news when that you com

RATS OVERRUN THE WORLD'S FAIR

uty Toussaint, who has just been preaching to recruits to the army that patriotism is a snare set by capitalists. Pouget, the editor in question, helped to placard all Paris with Anarchist posters on the eve of July 14, ISSI. The next year he was arrested, at the same time with Louise Michel, for the sack of the bakers shops, and with her was condemned to seven years of prison. When he came out he founded the "Pere Peinard," which the Government is to prosecute only now.

A WOMAN'S ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

Nothing, in truth, is prettler than the words with which Mme. Severine—a daughter of Puritanic bourgeois and a woman of high talent,

VALUABLE WASTE PAPER.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

THE COLT FOUND FRIENDS.

From the Lewiston Journal, From the Lewiston Journal.

Three years ago, as related by an exchange, a coit strayed from the place of John Hunter on the Upper St. John below the Seven Salmon. N B Several days were spent in a fruitiess search for the coit, and he was given up as a probable prey to the bears. Last summer two moose hunters, while at Round Lake, on the Allegash, Me., came upon the strayed animal accompanied by two bull moose. They captured it, built a raft and rafted it to its owner. It had become wild and no doubt had fraternized with the moose from the first. Ilving with them in their yards in the severe Aroostock winter. When found, it was sleek, well developed and in good condition, and had grown a coat of hair of unusual thickness.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE HOUSE.

From The London Star.

From The London Star.

Mr. Gladstone sat throughout the debate last night. The Premier walked briskly into the House from behind the Speaker's chair at 3:30 p. m. precisely. He, probably out of respect for his good physician. Sir Andrew Clark, was scrupulously dressed in mourning attire. He wore a black, double-brensted frock coat and vest, dark trousers, a black necktie, which presented a striking contrast to a vast expanse of linen, and in his buttonhole, instead of the white or red rose set off with maldenhair which he usually affects, was a plain bunch of violets. The Premier, however, looked strong and well, and his clear tones as he made some casual remark to Mr. Morley could be distinctly heard in the Irish quarters across the floor,

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THE CHRONICLE OF ARTS.

EXHIBITIONS AND OTHER TOPICS.

OPENING OF THE AUTUMN ACADEMY-AN EX-HIBITION OF MAUVE'S SKETCHES-MR. BOGERT'S LANDSCAPES AND MARINES - THE LAFARGE

LECTURES-A MEMO-RIAL BRONZE.

The autumn exhibition at the Academy of Design organization, and it will be interesting to connection, if any, there is between this fact and the quality of the pictures. No reception has been held, nor has there been, as usual, a private view for the press. The opening comes, also, lays earlier than was expected. The loan collection, which was to have been withdrawn a fortnight ago. treasures still occupy portions of the space at the Academy. Both exhibitions will remain open, according to the latest anouncements, until January 13. The exhibition of the New-York Water Color Club closes next Friday night. During the few days left in which it may be visited there suld be a large attendance, for it is one of the here in some time. At Mr. Macbeth's gallery his annual exhibition of American water-colors has been succeeded by some illustrations made by the de luxe of Halevy's "Marriage for Love," out by an American house. The water-colors and black-and-whites signed by Mr. Grant were reproduced in a recent reprint of Trollope's novels. There also indicate that much pains were taken in studying the very French and very English types belonging to the novels for which they were made. About the middle of January these illustrations will give place to what promises to be one of the chief ex-hibitions of the season. Mr. Macbeth has secured a collection of sketches in oil, charcoal and pencil by the late Anton Mauve, a Dutch painter whose work has ever been of the highest interest. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has placed on exhibi-tion in its print room a collection of prints, ar-ranged chronologically to illustrate the processes of engraving from the earliest to the latest times. Mr. S. R. Kochler is to begin a course of eight lectares before the Lowell Institute, beginning December 19, in connection with this exhibition. At Chicago the Art Institute opens the new museum on the lake front next Friday evening. This will be an event of the first magnitude and reports of the opening will be awaited with curiosity. The new in America, and during the summer it has received acquisitions of paintings and copies of French stat-uary, which, when added to the collection it already possessed, will give it a conspicuous position among

scapist from whom only good things have been expected for several years past, yet an exhibition such as that which he is now holding at the Reichard gallery is something of a surprise. It is not only made up of good pictures, but the latter ! show a much wider range than it has heretofore been possible to attribute to this artist. He has achieved success, in the main, as a painter of extremely subtle and generally vague atmospheric effects. These effects are treated in some of the treated also, in some landscapes equally well executed, effects of clear light and distinct outlines which would be creditable to any one, and are expecially interesting as coming from a painter of

transparent tones, of the vast skies that hang over it, and of the spirit that broods upon its illimitable wastes. It is in this last respect that Mr. Bogert is perhaps most remarkable. He deserves cordial praise for his gifts as a colorist and a draughtsman, but the best thing that can be said of him is that he paints with insight into nature, with a sincere feeling for her that makes his pictures deeply impressive. This relates to the finer characteristics of his work. Regarded solely as a technician he is a painter of even qualities throughout, whether he is making a picture like the lovely twilight study, No. 6, "Evening in Picardy," or is painting under vivid davlight as in No. 20, "Noon, Manomet." In the daylight studies, of which No. 20 is a good example, Mr. Bogert introduces schemes of color much simpler, much more crissly defined in their details, than any to be found in his night scenes, but he carries them through skilfully and remains the competent and individual artist we have always known him to be. His exhibition will be open for the next ten days and should be given careful attention.

Mr. Lafarge's series of lectures upon "The Study"

Mr. Lafarge's series of lectures upon "The Study politan Museum of Art, grows more and more fascinating as it proceeds. Four of these lectures have been given. The fifth is set down for next Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the last will be given a week later, at the same hour of the day. The great charm of Mr. Lafarge's discourse is that, while it is overflowing with the knowledge of the professional artist, it never gives a hint of the marrow, inflexible, art-for-art's-sake doctrine which is advanced by so many artists. Breadth of view is what might be said to sum up the lectures thus far delivered. No artist could speak with more authority than Mr. Lafarge, and none could be more free than he is from any tendency to regard art as a craft and nothing more, it is much to be hoped that these lectures and Mr. Lafarge's letters from Japan will be gathered together in permanent form. He is as readable in his prose as he is delightful in his art, and there is so much good criticism in what he says that a voicine from his hand would be not only pleasant. Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the last will is so much good criticism in what he says that a volume from his hand would be not only pleasant but profitable.

In memory of their son, the late Henry O Avery, who has won an honorable po himself among the architects of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery founded the "Avery is clever drawing in both series of designs, which Architectural Library" at Columbia College, in Architectural Library " at Columbia College, in 1890. It comprises over 10,000 volumes. A bronze bas-relief has just been executed for the library by M. J. C. Chaplain, the French sculptor, and may be seen by visitors without the formality of a card of invitation. It is designed in the form of a stele with a triangular pediment. In one of the upper corners there is a portrait of Mr. Avery, and beneath this, to the right, there is a female figure, symbolizing agchitecture, seated on a Corinthian capital. She leans against a tree, whose conventionalized leaves suggest the laurel. Between the figure and the portrait there is a simple inscription. The work is beautiful in design, in the sentiment expressed in the face of the scated genius, and in the style of the whole. Chiplain is one of the most distinguished plastic artists in France. His work is idealistic in tendency. This memorial is one of the most spirituel and finished productions by him which we have seen.

We have received from the Max Williams Com-

We have received from the Max Williams Company, of No. 306 Fifth-ave., an etching after Bou-gereau's "Whispers of Love," which has lately gereau's "Whispers of Love," which has lately been published by that firm. The plate, which measures 12 by 18 inches in size, is by E. Gaujean, an etcher whose refined and accomplished method, very firm and accurate and at the same time having great delicacy and freedom, is adapted to the translation of just such gracefully classic form as Bougereau produces in his paintings. The composition is picturesque and charming. A handsome woman, wearing a classic robe, is seated on a bank with flowers in her lap, with her chin resting on her hand and her elbow on her knee. Two amorting are fluttering about her, one on either side. The three figures are drawn against a bosky background. It is a pretty group, exquisitely graceful, and in a strictly pictorial way it shows Bougereau at his best. It is published for the holiday season, and we find it a peculiarly artistic holiday print.

The first volume of the new English art periodi-

The first volume of the new English art periodi-The first volume of the new English art periodical called "The Studio" and edited by Mr. Gleeson White has been completed, and the six monthly numbers have been bound up in a cover for which Mr. Voysey, a clever decorative draughtsman, has made an appropriate design. No other English magazine covers the field which this one adopted in its first number, and has cultivated ever since in issues preserving a high standard of artistic excellence. The Studio" keeps a sharp lookout for the newest work. It has printed drawings by talented artists, such as Aubrey Beardsle; and Michael Disnam, who were unknown until recently, and lesides this encouragement to the youngest men it gives reproductions and criticism of works by artists in the most advanced ranks. The last number contained some of Mr. Sainton's silverpoints, reproduced in the most satisfactory way, and some etchings by Colonel Goff and Mr. C. J. Watson, which belong to the cleverest and most original school in England to-day. Decorative art, photography, book plates, good sketching grounds in Europe described by artists themselves, are some of the subjects which fill the pages of this periodical. It is enterprising, wide awake, and in its manufacture is all that could be desired for the small sum of sixpence. For any one who wishes to follow the doings of the emancipated wing in English art, especially English decorative art, it is cal called "The Studio" and edited by Mr. Gleeson

Copyright; 1893: By Sam Walter Foss. I am not deaf, my fellow-man,
And I can hear you shout;
Your words are audible enough—
"Don't want your book: Get out!"
Don't want my book! It cannot be!
There's some mistake, forsooth—
Don't want my great "Compendium
Of Universal Truth!" Oh. I can plainly understand
How some duli-minded thing
Might scorn my book; but you! but you!
An intellectual kins!
A mammeth minded man, like you,
When once the book is bought,
Will revel in its intellect
And wallow in its thought! Why, all your board of selectmen
Have bought the book, and they—
Why they all said, "Be sure to call
On Mr John C. Ray;
We cannot understand it all,"
Said they, "but Ray knows beans,
When John C. Ray has read that book
He'll tell us what it means."

On mediocre men for sales
I place no firm rellance,
This book was written and designed
For intellectual giants;
For men whose skull caps bulge with brains,
Who know a thing or two,
For men of towering intellect—
And so I've called on you.

Sem Walter Toes

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